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WOODROW WILSON MADE PRESIDENT

Many Thousands Witness His
Induction Into Highest Office

CEREMONIES, IMPRESSIVE.

New Executive of Nation Takes Oath
on East Portico of Capitol After
Marshall Becomes Vice-
President.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington, March 4.—Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey is president of the United States and Thomas Riley Marshall of Indiana is vice-president. The instant that the oath-taking ceremonies at noon today in front of the capitol were completed, the Democratic party of this country "came into its own" again after an absence of sixteen years from the precincts of executive power.

A throng of many thousands of people witnessed the newly elected president's induction into office. Nineteen-tenths of the members of the crowd were enthusiastically joyful, the other



President Woodrow Wilson.

tenth cheered with them, as becoming good American citizens watching a governmental change ordered in accordance with the law and the Constitution.

The Bible which during each successive four years is kept as one of the treasures of the Supreme court, was the immediate instrument of the oath taking of Woodrow Wilson. Edward Douglass White, chief justice of the United States, held the Book for Mr. Wilson to rest his hands upon while he made solemn covenant to support the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and to fulfill the duties of his office as well as as faithfully as it lay within his power to do.

Thomas Riley Marshall swore fealty to the Constitution and to the people in the senate chamber, where for four years it will be his duty to preside over the deliberations of the members of the upper house of congress.

Ceremonies Simple and Impressive.
Both of the ceremonies proper were conducted in a severely simple but most impressive manner. The surroundings of the scene of the president's induction into office, however, were not so simple, for it was an out-of-door event and the great gathering of military, naval and uniformed civil organizations gave much more than a touch of splendor to the scene.

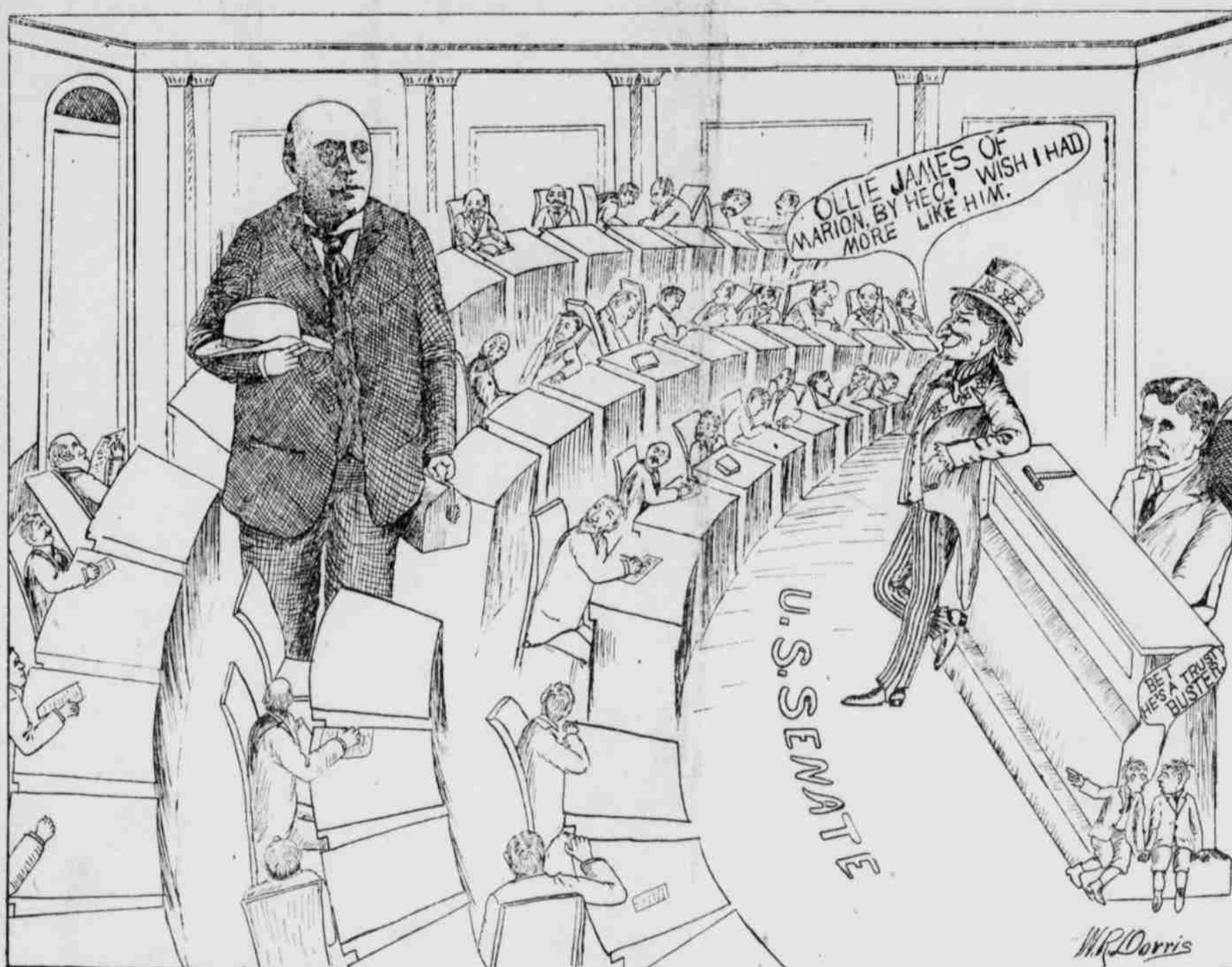
In the senate chamber, where the oath was taken by the man now vice-president of the United States, there were gathered about 2,000 people, all that the upper house will contain without the risk of danger because of the rush and press of the multitudes. It is probable that nowhere else in the United States at any time are there gathered an equal number of men and women whose names are so widely known. The gathering in the senate chamber and later on the east portico of the capitol was composed largely of those prominent for their services in America, and in part of foreigners who have secured places for their names in the current history of the world's doings.

Arranged by Congress.

The arrangements of the ceremonies for the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson and Thomas Riley Marshall were made by the joint committee on arrangements of congress. The senate section of this committee was ruled by a majority of Republicans, but there is Democratic testimony to the fact that the Republican senators were willing to outdo their Democratic brethren in the work of making orderly and impressive the inauguration.

Continued on Page 8

When Ollie Entered The United States Senate.



Our Ollie is Sworn in.

Washington, March 4.—With William Jennings Bryan looking on and beaming and in the presence of the Governor of Kentucky and members of the state delegation in Congress, Ollie M.

James today was administered the oath as senator of the United States. Mrs. James and a small family party gazed down happily from the galleries as the great form of the new Senator strode down the center aisle arm-in-arm

with Senator Bradley. In the chamber at the time was C. C. McCard, interstate commissioner, appointed from Kentucky.

Exactly at 12:45 o'clock when the name of Mr. James was called and he with Senator Bradley

advanced to the chair. There was a stir in the cabinet circles all of whom knew the big Kentuckian. The galleries craned their necks to see the contrast in size between the two Kentuckians. They returned to their places soon and it was all over.

OLLIE ATTAINS HIS ZENITH.

The Old Days at Frankfort Where
He Began His Career.

Ed. Leigh, of the Bowling Green Messenger, who was on the scene during the time he recalls, writes interestingly of the old days at Frankfort. He says:

"Senator James began the building of his career back in the days when he was a legislator page. A page is supposed to wait on the members, but there is always plenty of time for the boys to listen to the debates. This some of them took advantage of, while the most of them did not. Senator James did.

"In the House were Speaker Johnson, our own Will Cox, Meyer Weil, Evan Settle, Theodore Hallam, Harvey Meyers, and a host of bright men who discussed measures from the standpoint of statesmen.

"In the Senate there was grouped as great a body of men as ever assembled in any deliberative body on earth. Among these were Cassius M. Clay, Robert Breckinridge, James Mulligan, Laban T. Moors, D. W. Wright, David H. Smith, J. W. Bryan, John K. Hendrick, Samuel English, William Goebel, then beginning a political career that was so shortly to be ended by an assassin. Senator Dickerson, who succeeded Carlisle in Congress, was a member of the body. William Lindsey, afterward United States Senator, represented the Frankfort district. The Democratic party had not then been torn by dissensions and the biggest men in the party consented to serve."

Made a Noise as They Sped Through Blue Grass Capital

The "Ollie James Special" over the Chesapeake & Ohio railway, passed through Lexington Friday night at 8:40 o'clock. The party was due in Lexington at 11:40 this morning, but missed connections at Louisville, due to the lateness of the Illinois Central train in reaching the Falls City, where the cars in the special were transferred to the Chesapeake & Ohio tracks.

S. Price, a senior at State University, was the only Marion man in Lexington who met the train here, but a large crowd of big Ollie's admirers in this city and county was on hand to see the special go through. —Lexington Herald.

EDGAR JAMES NEXT U. S. MARSHAL

Rumors Say Ollie's Brother Will
Succeed Long.

According to rumors current in Western Kentucky, Edgar James of Kuttawa, brother of United States Senator Ollie M. James, is stated for the appointment as United States marshal. He is regarded as having the best opportunity to succeed Marshal George W. Long, of Leitchfield, and would make a splendid official. There are fewer applicants for the position of United States marshal for Kentucky than any other job within the gift of the Democrats and it is said that Edgar James has the job nailed down. Senator James certainly has the right to nail it down for anybody he selects, and a brother stands mighty close.

From State College Notes in Lexington Herald.

F. Julius Fohs, former assistant geologist on the Kentucky Geological Survey and at present consulting mining geologist and engineer, is considered the greatest authority on baryte and fluor spar deposits in the United States. Mr. Fohs will discuss "Evacuation of Mine Properties."

Brother Thompson's Son.

After six years' service, A. B. Thompson has resigned as cashier of the Citizens Bank of Kuttawa, and will leave in a short time for Montrose, Ark., where he has purchased an interest in a mercantile store. He is well known in Lyan county. —Paducah Sun.

RAILROAD GETTING CLOSE TO CARRSVILLE

Gulf Lines Railroad Co. Negotiating
for Depot Site and Switchyard
at Rosiclare.

From correspondence shown us it would seem that the Gulf Lines Connecting Railroad Co. is trying to make some satisfactory arrangements for depot site, switch yards and terminal facilities at Rosiclare. The location as outlined and practically asked for is on the East side of Main street, on the Northern boundary of the village. This location would seem to be ideal for the purpose and we think that all concessions asked will be cheerfully granted by the owners of the property in question. Each day's developments seem to make it more certain that "Little Hardin" is really to have a railroad in the not very distant future. —Hardin Independent.

ARE HAVING A GRAND TIME.

Buffet Luncheon Tendered Members
of "Ollie James Special"

The members of the "Ollie James Special" from Marion and surrounding towns had the day of their lives. First the Senator elect had them all to a buffet luncheon in his apartments. There were nearly two score of them, but Mrs. James, Misses Lizzie and Ruby James and Miss Nancy Johnson, daughter of Representative Ben Johnson, served them bountifully. Mr. James then brought the whole party to the Capital, where he showed them the building and put them all in the galleries, although the doorkeepers insisted there was no room.

"These fellows got in," remarked Mr. James "finally. They're the salt of the earth. They're the men who fight my battles for me."

The party is composed of the following: Circuit Judge J. F. Gordon, Madisonville; John L. Grayot, Smithland; Chas. Pepper, J. R. Wylie and J. H. Williams, Princeton; Edgar James (brother of the Senator-elect) Jerry Black and M. E. Sexton, Kuttawa; T. H. Cochran, Senator P. S. Maxwell, H. K. Woods, W. G. Clifton, C. J. Pierce, Sam Guggenheim, William Barnett, J. W. Wilson, J. H. Orme, Wm. Rochester, E. J. Hayward, Dr. W. F. Nunn all of Marion, and W. E. Dowell, Forest Harris P. B. Croft, of Tolu, Crittenden county and R. E. Dowell, of Wichita, Kan. —Washington Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.

PRES. WILSON IS FOR JUSTICE ONLY

His Inaugural Address Calls on All
Honest Men to Aid in His Task

WILL RESTORE, NOT DESTROY

New Chief Executive Says Change of
Government Means the Nation Is
Using Democratic Party for
Large and Definite Purpose.

Washington, March 4.—Looking upon the victory of the Democratic party as the mandate of the nation to correct the evils that have been allowed to grow up in our national life, President Wilson in his inaugural address today called on all honest men to assist him in carrying out the will of the people. Following is his address:

There has been a change of government. It began two years ago, when the house of representatives became Democratic by a decisive majority. It has now been completed. The senate about to assemble will also be Democratic. The offices of president and vice-president have been put into the hands of Democrats. What does the change mean? That is the question that is uppermost in our minds today. That is the question I am going to try to answer, in order, if I may, to interpret the occasion.

New Insight into Our Life.

It means much more than the mere success of a party. The success of a party means little except when the nation is using that party for a large and definite purpose. No one can mistake the purpose for which the nation now seeks to use the Democratic party. It seeks to use it to interpret a change in its own plans and point of view. Some old things with which we had grown familiar, and which had begun to creep into the very habit of our thought and of our lives, have altered their aspect as we have latterly looked critically upon them, with fresh, awakened eyes; have dropped their disguises and shown themselves alien and sinister. Some new things, as we look frankly upon them, willing to comprehend their real character, have come to assume the aspect of things long believed in and familiar, stuff of our own convictions. We have been refreshed by a new insight into our own life.

We see that in many things that life is very great. It is incomparably great in its material aspects, in its body of wealth, in the diversity and sweep of its energy, in the industries which have been conceived and built up by the genius of individual men and the limitless enterprise of groups of men. It is great, also, very great, in its moral force. Nowhere else in the world have noble men and women exhibited in more striking form the beauty and energy of sympathy and helpfulness and counsel in their efforts to rectify wrong, alleviate suffering, and set the weak in the way of strength and hope. We have built up, moreover, a great system of government, which has stood through a long age as in many respects a model for those who seek to set liberty upon foundations that will endure against fortuitous change, against storm and accident. Our life contains every great thing, and contains it in rich abundance.

Human Cost Not Counted.

But the evil has come with the good, and much fine gold has been corroded. With riches has come inexcusable waste. We have squandered a great part of what we might have used, and have not stopped to conserve the exceeding bounty of nature, without which our genius for enterprise would have been worthless and impotent, scorning to be careful, shamefully prodigal as well as admirably efficient. We have been proud of our industrial achievements, but we have not hitherto stopped thoughtfully enough to count the human cost, the cost of lives snuffed out, of energies overtaxed and broken, the fearful physical and spiritual cost to the men and women and children upon whom the dead weight and burden of it all has fallen pitilessly the years through. The groans and agony of it all had not yet reached our ears, the solemn, moving undertone of our life, coming up out of the mines and factories and out of every home where the struggle had its intimate and familiar seat. With the great government went many deep secret things which we too long delayed to look into and scrutinize with candid, fearless eyes. The great government we loved has too often been made use of for private and selfish purposes, and those who used it had forgotten the people.

At last a vision has been vouchsafed us of our life as a whole. We see the bad with the good, the debased and decadent with the sound and vigorous. We cannot ignore the

Continued on Page 4.